The People's Korea

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President Kim Il Sung Makes Historic Speech at DPRK's 40th Anniv. Celebrations

A grand meeting celebrating the 40th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK was held on Sep. 8. The meeting was attended by President Kim Il Sung.

Invited to the grand meeting were 320 delegates and delegations from 130 countries on the five continents of the globe and diplomatic envoys of various countries in Pyongyang.

Grand Meet to Celebrate DPRK's 40th Birthday Held

A grand meeting was held at the Pyongyang Indoor Stadium on Sep. 8 to celebrate the 40th anniversary of the foundation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, was present at the meeting.

A portrait of President Kim Il Sung was placed on the platform of the meeting hall.

The national flag of the DPRK was spread on the background of the platform with a model of Mt. Paekdu, a model of the national emblem and the letters "1948-1988" hanging there.

The meeting was attended by members and alternate members of the WPK Central Committee, deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly, officials of the party and power bodies, administrative and economic organs and social organizations, generals of the Korean People's Army, anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters, participants in the National Meeting of Heroes, men of science, education, culture and art, public health and the press and working people in the city.

A congratulatory group of the South Korean National Democratic Front, a congratulatory group of the Koreans in Japan, members of delegations and visiting groups of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun) and visiting overseas Koreans were also present.

Present on invitation were 320 delegations and delegates visiting Korea from 130 countries on the five continents of the world including heads of state, high-level party and government delegations and prominent figures to attend the celebrations of the 40th birthday of the DPRK. **(See page 7)**

Foreign diplomatic envoys and foreign guests staying in Korea were also invited.

The platform was occupied by O Jin U, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and minister of People's Armed Forces; Li Gun Mo, Pak Sung Chul, Li Jong Ok, Kim Yong Nam, Kye Ung Tae, Ho Dam, Yon Hyong Muk, So Yun Sok, Kang Song San and Hong Song Nam, members of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee; alternate members of the Political Bureau; secretaries of the WPK Central Committee; vice premiers of the Administration Council; and chairman and vice chairmen of the Standing Committee of the SPA, leading officials of the friendly parties and Choe Dok Sin, vice chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland.

The platform party also included Cho Il Min, head of the congratulatory group of the South Korean National Democratic Front, and Han Duk Su, chairman of the Central Standing Committee of Chongryun and head of the congratulatory group of the Koreans in Japan.

President Kim Il Sung made a historic report entitled "Let Us Accomplish the Cause of Socialism and Communism under the Revolutionary Banner of Juche." **(See p.p. 2~6)**

Nat'l Meet of Heroes in Pyongyang

The National Meeting of Heroes was held in Pyongyang, the capital of the DPRK, with a large attendance from Sep. 2-4 in the presence of President Kim Il Sung and Secretary Kim Jong Il.

It was attended by anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters who performed brilliant feats on the road of the revolution for the freedom and independence of the country and the happiness of the people, heroes of the Fatherland Liberation War, heroes of post-war rehabilitation and construction and socialist construction and unassuming heroes, persons who have rendered meritorious service and innovators.

Kye Ung Tae, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, conveyed a congratulatory message of the WPK Central Committee to the meeting.

Ho Dam, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the WPK Central Committee, delivered a report at the meeting.

At the meeting some of the attendants made speeches in which they unanimously called for powerful promotion of national unification and cause of socialism and communism under the banner of revolution. **(See the gist of the speech made by Mr. Ho Dam on page 8.)**

Int'l Juche Seminar Held In Pyongyang

The international seminar on the Juche idea for building a new independent society was held on Sep. 6-7 in Pyongyang on the occasion of the 40th founding anniversary of the DPRK.

Successes and experiences gained in deeply studying and grasping the Juche idea and desseminating it were exchanged and the question of deepening and developing this work was discussed.

Attending the seminar were delegations and delegates of Juche idea study organizations in many countries on a visit to Korea to attend the celebrations of the 40th birthday of the DPRK, and a delegation of Korean social scientists in Japan.

They included Hans R. Klecatsky, director general of the International Institute of the Juche Idea; Jose Francisco Aguilar Bulgarelli, general secretary of the Popular Force organized in Costa Rica, vice director general of the International Institute of the Juche Idea and chairman of the Latin American Institute of the Juche Idea; and Edmond Jouve, vice director general of the International Institute of the Juche Idea and president of the Council of the European Society for the Study of the

(Continued on page 8)

Let Us Accomplish the Cause of Socialism and Communism under the Revolutionary Banner of Juche

Report of President Kim Il Sung

President Kim Il Sung delivered a report titled "Let Us Accomplish the Cause of Socialism and Communism under the Revolutionary Banner of Juche" at the meeting to celebrate the 40th anniversary of the foundation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on Sep. 8.

Follows the full text of the report:

President Kim Il Sung

Comrades,

Esteemed heads of state from many countries and other guests from foreign lands,

Today we are celebrating the 40th anniversary of the foundation of the DPRK, our glorious motherland, with great national pride and revolutionary self-respect.

On this jubilant occasion, I would like to offer, on behalf of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, warm congratulations to our working class, farmers, working intellectuals and all the other people who have been devotedly struggling to establish, consolidate and develop the Republic.

I extend my compatriotic greetings to the south Korean patriots and other people of different sections who, regarding the Republic as the beacon of hope, have been fighting courageously against imperialist domination and for social democracy and national reunification.

My fervent greetings also go to all our compatriots in Japan and in other lands who have been working with all their patriotic enthusiasm for the prosperity of their socialist homeland and for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

This meeting is being attended by the heads of state and heads of government from many countries as well as delegations and our close friends from foreign lands who are on a visit to our country to congratulate us on our National Holiday. Allow me to offer, on behalf of our party and our government and all the Korean people, a warm welcome to these heads of state and envoys of friendship and express profound thanks to the governments and peoples of all the friendly countries around the world that have been giving strong support and encouragement to the revolutionary cause of our people.

A large number of anti-Japanese fighters and patriotic people have offered their noble and precious lives for the freedom and independence of the country and for the establishment, consolidation and development of the Republic. Together with you comrades who are present here, I would like to pay high respect to the anti-Japanese revolutionary martyrs and the patriotic martyrs who have devoted themselves totally to the fight for the noble cause for the country and their fellow people.

Since its foundation, our Republic has traversed a road of victory and glory. It is growing ever-prosperous as an independent socialist state in which the popular masses' Chajusong and creativity are flowering in full bloom in all aspects of social life.

Today, looking back upon the glorious and victorious history of the Republic with deep emotion, our people are firmly resolved to fight more resolutely to accomplish the cause of socialism and communism under the revolutionary banner of the Juche idea.

(1)

Comrades,

The DPRK is a great achievement gained by our revolution through a long-drawn-out, arduous struggle for Chajusong. It is a genuine political power of the people which is meeting the masses' desire for independence and realizing their ideal with credit by implementing the Juche idea.

Our Republic has grown from the deep historical roots of the glorious anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

The imperishable achievement made by the Korean communists in the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle was that, by establishing the Juche of our revolution, they led the cause of the country's liberation to victory and laid a strong foundation on which to build an independent and sovereign state.

During the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, we not only fought the most brutal and formidable Japanese imperialism in unprecedentedly trying conditions, but also had to wage a difficult struggle to overcome factional sycophancy towards great powers that had existed through history, and to blaze a new trail for the Korean revolution. The most important matter raised before us in giving successful leadership to the arduous and complex anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle was to establish the Juche of our revolution. We formed solid revolutionary ranks with young communists at the core, the communists who had not been affected by factional sycophancy, and fought by drawing on the Juche-orientated strategy and tactics that suited our specific revolutionary situation. By establishing Juche in the revolutionary struggle we were able to increase and strengthen the revolutionary ranks steadily and win a historic victory in the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle in those arduous circumstances.

After liberation, the occupation of south Korea by the U.S. imperialists laid grave obstacles and difficulties in our way of building a new country. Nevertheless, on the strength of the glorious revolutionary traditions created during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, we were able to found the Juche-type revolutionary party without delay, the people's government and the regular armed forces, carry out the democratic reforms successfully and pave a broad avenue for social progress along democratic lines.

The glorious revolutionary traditions of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and the brilliant success achieved by our people in their creative struggle for democratic construction after liberation became an unshakable foundation for the establishment of the DPRK.

The establishment of the Republic enabled our people to shape their destiny independently and creatively as genuine masters of an independent and sovereign state and provided them with a powerful weapon to build socialism and communism. The emergence of the DPRK as an imposing eastern bulwark of peace and socialism was a historic event. It inspired the people in Asia and the rest of the world who had been groaning under imperialist domination and oppression to liberation struggles and dealt a heavy blow at the imperialists and international reactionaries.

During the past 40 years, our Republic has advanced dynamically along the course of independence indicated by the Juche idea, braving harsh trials in history, and made a great success in the revolution and construction.

Under the correct leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea and the government of the Republic, our people have thwarted, at every step, the aggression and ceaseless provocative moves by U.S. imperialism, the ringleader of world imperialism, and safeguarded the dignity of the Republic with honour. In the difficult circumstances where the country was divided and was in a state of centuries-old backwardness, they pressed on with the socialist revolution and with the building of socialism by displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and fortitude. After their victory in the Fatherland Liberation War, our people established an advanced socialist system by completing the transformation of the production relations in the urban and rural communities on socialist lines in a short time, carried out the historic task of industrialization and constructed an excellent socialist independent national economy. Through the magnificent, creative and constructive struggle for socialism they have been trained to be an unconquerable people who are firmly equipped with the Juche idea and united closely with one ideology and purpose, and our country has become a powerful socialist state which is independent, self-sufficient and capable of self-reliant national defence.

Our people are now enjoying independent and creative lives to the full in the embrace of the Republic, as masters of the state and society.

In our country all the people exercise their full rights to independence through their active participation in the political life of the state. They are adding luster to their worthwhile lives through their creative struggle to achieve the high aim set by the party, helping and leading each other forward, closely united on the basis of revolutionary ethics and comradeship. They are provided by the state with all the material and cultural needs such as food, clothing, and housing as well as with secure jobs according to their ability.

They are leading equally happy lives, receiving the benefits of free education, free medical care and so on from the state and society.

Our people take an immense pride in and feel a great attachment to their present lives which have been created with blood and by the sweat of their brow and in which they feel the value of independent people and the true worth of living.

They are not sparing of their creative energy and talent in building up better lives for the generations to come. Indeed, our people are enjoying a veritable life of socialism which is free from all social evils; it is a happy and worthwhile life which is inconceivable in the corrupt and ailing capitalist society where everything is dominated by money and where personal comfort and pleasure are all that is sought for.

With the belief and self-respect of revolutionaries, we can proudly say that the DPRK is the motherly embrace and the cradle of happiness for our people in the true sense of the word.

In the vortex of history in which the destiny of the revolution was at stake, our Republic has been able to advance triumphantly along the straight road to socialism and communism because it has always held fast to the standpoint of Juche, implemented the principle of continuous revolution thoroughly, strengthened the subject of the revolution and steadily enhanced its role. This is precisely the summary of our experience in the long-drawn-out revolution and construction.

The basic stands we have maintained consistently in the revolution and construction are the independent and creative stands.

The masters of the Korean revolution are our people, and the task of the Korean revolution is to build socialism and communism in our country. The only correct way of building socialism and communism successfully to meet our people's aspirations and desires for independence is for these people themselves to press ahead with the revolution and construction independently and creatively, with the attitude of being responsible for the Korean revolution and in accordance with the specific situation in our country.

The path of our revolution has been rugged and thorny, and we have been confronted with many a new problem that cannot be solved by means of the existing formulas. However, by adhering to the independent and creative stands in the whole course of the revolution and construction, we have been able to overcome sycophancy and dogmatism, establish Juche in ideology, realize independence in politics, and build up a powerful independent national economy and self-reliant defence

(Continued on page 3)

Presidential Report

(Continued from page 2)

power, capable of providing our people with a happy material and cultural life and of firmly guaranteeing the security of the country. Consistent adherence to the independent and creative stands is the basic factor that has enabled our party and the government of the Republic to guide the revolution and construction victoriously without any turns and twists.

We have been able to make uninterrupted advance and continual innovations in the revolution and construction over the past years because we have implemented our party's idea of continuous revolution thoroughly.

The people's cause of Chajusong is a far-reaching historic cause which is accomplished in a long period. In order to achieve complete Chajusong for the masses, the revolutionary tasks of different stages must be carried out one after another, and the revolution must be continued steadily until a communist society has been built. Our party's idea on the continuous revolution represents a thoroughly revolutionary stand for carrying the revolution to the end without giving it up halfway; this idea is an expression of its unfailing loyalty to the cause of Chajusong, its sense of full responsibility for the destiny of the masses.

We carried out the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution thoroughly on the principles of meeting the masses' desire for democracy and of creating the preconditions for transition to the socialist revolution. Following the democratic revolution, we set about the socialist revolution without delay.

The production relations in our country were transformed on socialist lines successfully under the special circumstances in which the material and technical foundations of agriculture had been weak and the national economy had been devastated by the war. Our experience shows that, when the subject of the revolution is strong, it is fully possible to effect the revolutionary change in the production relations along socialist lines even though the material and technical foundations are weak, and that the very work of building up these foundations can be expedited on the strength of the superiority of the socialist system that has been established.

How we should blaze an untrodden trail towards communism after the triumph of the socialist revolution and the establishment of the socialist system was a serious problem which was decisive to the outcome of the effort to build socialism and communism.

The victory of the socialist revolution and the establishment of the socialist system mean a historic change in the masses' struggle to achieve Chajusong, but the revolution does not end there. The socialist society is a transitional society in which hangovers from the old society exist in many spheres of social life. If we are to overcome the transitional character of the socialist society and advance to the higher phase of communism, we must continue the revolution in the ideological, technical and cultural spheres. The ideological, technical and cultural revolutions are difficult and complicated undertakings to do away with the hangovers from the old society and take the ideological and material fortresses of communism; these are a revolutionary struggle to liquidate capitalism once and for all and provide the masses with complete Chajusong.

Following the establishment of the socialist system, our party and the government of the Republic have pressed on with the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions and thus have been able to make continuous advance in building socialism and carry on a successful struggle to capture the two fortresses of communism simultaneously.

In promoting the revolution and construction we have always put our first effort into strengthening the subject of our revolution and enhancing its role.

The revolution is a movement of the masses themselves to attain their Chajusong. Success in the revolution depends on how the popular masses—the subject of the revolution—are awakened to ideological consciousness and how they are organized and their creative role enhanced. The revolution can emerge victorious only when the subject of the revolution is strengthened and its role is raised steadily. This is a valuable revolutionary truth which we learned already in the course of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

We have armed all the people firmly with the Juche idea and rallied them closely around our party and the government of the Republic by regarding it as most important to strengthen their political and ideological unity and solidarity centring on the party. Furthermore, we have ensured that everyone leads organizational and ideological life in a socio-political organization and continues to receive education under a specific educational system. This has enabled them to become builders of socialism with a high degree of revolutionary spirit and creative ability.

In order to enhance the creative role of the popular masses in the revolution and construction, the government of the Republic has consistently adhered to the revolutionary mass line of our party. We have overcome bureaucratism and subjectivism and given full play to socialist democracy by implementing the Chongsanri spirit and Chongsanri method in state activities. As a result, we have enlisted the revolutionary enthusiasm and creativity of the working people to the fullest extent in socialist construction.

We have strengthened the party and united all the people closely behind it and thus fortified the subject of our revolution as an unconquerable force, an unbreakable harmony of the party and the masses. This is an incomparably valuable success, and this is the key to all our victories in the revolution and construction.

The history of 40 years of the DPRK is, indeed, annals of a brilliant victory of an independent people who, under the banner of the Juche idea, have frustrated the challenges and obstructive moves by the enemies at home and abroad and forged ahead along the road of socialism; it is a history of great creative undertaking to build a new socialist life by drawing on the unfathomable strength of the masses, life which is vibrant with worthwhile activities and with a soaring revolutionary spirit.

Now that our country which was once in a state of agelong backwardness and suffered an eclipse, trampled underfoot by imperialists, has become a prospering and mighty socialist state, we can feel due pride and confidence in and boast of the revolutionary stand and the independent line we have consistently maintained over the past years, as well as of the worthwhile struggle and great achievements of the party and the people that, united as one, have creatively blazed a new trail in history.

(2)

Comrades,

Building socialism and communism by modelling the whole of society on the Juche idea is the historic mission of the government of the Republic.

Communist society is an ideal society of mankind, a society in which the masses have become the complete masters of nature and society and of themselves. In order to build the communist society it is necessary to lay the material and technical foundations for communism, train people into communist-type men and develop social relations to fit in with the requirements of communism. The harnessing of nature, the reforming of people and the transforming of society constitute the three spheres of the masses' creative activity to achieve Chajusong. Therefore, these are the strategic tasks which must be carried out simultaneously in building socialism and communism.

The people's government is a powerful weapon to build socialism and communism, and the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions are the basic ways and means to build socialism and communism. If we are to build the socialist and communist society successfully by transforming nature, men and social relations as required by the Juche idea, we must strengthen the people's government, continue to enhance its function and push ahead with the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions. A long time ago, therefore, we put forward the formula that the people's government plus the three revolutions makes communism.

Strengthening the people's government and pressing ahead with the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions is the general line of our party in building socialism and communism. Guided by this line, we must further accelerate the work of transforming nature, men and social relations along communist lines.

We must accelerate the transformation of nature and thus lay the solid material and technical foundations for socialism and improve the socialist economic life of the masses in an all-round way.

The harnessing of nature is an activity to create the material conditions for human existence and social development. It is only when nature is harnessed successfully to meet the masses' desire for independence that solid material and technical foundation for socialism and communism can be laid so as to develop the people's economic life to be rich and sound and that both man and society can be transformed successfully.

Accelerating socialist economic construction is the most pressing challenge at the moment in displaying the advantages of our socialist system to the full and advancing our revolution victoriously.

We must continue to carry out our party's strategic line of making our national economy Juche-orientated, modern and scientific and lay solid material and technical foundations for socialism and communism.

The principal task of the government of the Republic in socialist economic construction is to solve the problem of food, clothing and housing for the people satisfactorily in keeping with the socialist demand and free the working people completely from their arduous and toilsome work.

The people's material life of eating, clothing and housing themselves and their working life of creating material wealth constitute the basic content of their economic life, and as socialist construction progresses, this demand grows steadily. Promoting the technical revolution and developing the economy on the principle of solving the problem of food, clothing and housing satisfactorily and improving the working conditions in accordance with the ever-growing demand of the people is the most important task of the socialist state which serves the people.

The third Seven-Year Plan is a magnificent blueprint for socialist construction which will bring about an epochal change in improving the standard of living of the people and increasing the economic power of the country. When this plan has been fulfilled, not only a large quantitative increase will be made in the output of major manufactured goods but also another qualitative leap forward will be effected in improving the standard of living of the people and in giving rein to the vitality of the independent national economy.

The key to improving the people's standard of living at the moment is to develop agriculture, and the rapid development of the rural economy alone will ensure the balanced development of industry and agriculture and also give a successful solution to the problem of eliminating the disparity between urban and rural communities.

The theses on the socialist rural question put forward by our party are the only correct programme for industrializing agriculture to increase its production rapidly and emancipate farmers from difficult and painstaking work. We must make more state investment in the rural economy and follow up the success in irrigation and electrification and, at the same time, speed up mechanization and use chemicals extensively so that we can accomplish in the next few years the tasks of the technical revolution in the country areas set in the rural theses. The agricultural sector must fully implement the Juche method of farming and bring about a rapid increase in grain production, and develop livestock farming, fruit-growing, silkworm-raising and other branches of the rural economy in a many-sided way to suit the natural and geographical conditions.

Developing the chemical, light and fishing industries is of great importance in raising the living standards of the people. We must develop the chemical industry which is fed with limestone and anthracite abundant in our country to produce and supply adequate amounts of raw materials for light industry. We must also modernize light industry factories and operate them at full capacity in order to mass-produce a variety of good-quality daily necessities and foodstuffs which please the people's taste. While increasing fish catch by putting efforts into the development of the fishing industry, we must develop aquiculture on a large scale, which is highly profitable and promising.

In town and country many modern houses must be built, and the central heating system be introduced into not only towns but also rural villages to provide more modern amenities for the people.

In order to improve the living standards of the people and consolidate material and technical foundations for socialism, we must continue to put great efforts into the development of the key industries and transport. We must maintain a high and steady rate of production in the extractive, power, metal and machine industries, modernize their technical outfit and increase their production capacities on a large scale. We must make railways heavy-duty and modern, develop road and water transport and improve the organization of transportation so as to meet the growing demand of the national economy for transport.

Developing economic relations with foreign countries is very important in bringing the great potentials of the independent national economy we have already built into full play and in raising its technical equipment to advanced world standards. In the field of external economic affairs we must expand foreign trade actively and develop different forms of economic and technical cooperation and exchange, such as joint venture and collaboration, on an extensive scale.

We must not slacken the high spirit displayed in the historic 200-day campaign in all fields of the national economy and continue to develop the vigorous mass innovation drive so that we can attain all the production goals of the third Seven-Year Plan without fail.

It is imperative to develop science and technology rapidly in order to free the working people from arduous labour

(Continued on page 4)

Presidential Report

(Continued from page 3)

and speed up socialist construction.

If we are to attain the magnificent targets of socialist economic construction set by the party, we must first develop science and technology; and if our country is to rank among the advanced countries by world standards, we must first raise our science and technology onto advanced world standards. We must promote scientific research on the principle of making the national economy Juche-orientated, modern and scientific and, in particular, concentrate on developing electronics, biology and thermal engineering so that we can use machines, robots and computers widely in production, develop agriculture and fisheries on the basis of the achievements made in modern biology and find a satisfactory solution to the problem of thermal energy by making effective use of our fuel resources. We must acquire a proper concept of scientific research work, consolidate the foundations for scientific and technological progress, eliminate departmentalism in this work, strengthen cooperation between research institutes and production enterprises and promote scientific and technological exchanges with other countries so that a great turn can be effected in the development of science in our country and in the technical transformation of the national economy.

Success in building the socialist economy depends largely on how the economy is directed and managed.

The socialist economy is a planned economy which is managed by its masters, the popular masses themselves. It is the intrinsic requirement of the socialist economy to develop it rapidly in a planned and proportionate manner in the common interests of the masses by increasing the creative enthusiasm of the working people and to make equitable distribution according to the quantity and quality of work done.

For the scientific and rational management of the socialist economy it is necessary to combine political leadership properly with economic and technical guidance in directing and running the economy.

In socialist society the party is the highest political organization which represents the fundamental interests of the popular masses and, therefore, it has the responsibility to direct the socialist economy. The party must frame its economic policy in accord with the desire and interests of the masses and guide its implementation in a political manner. Under the political leadership of the party, the state and economic bodies must manage the economy in a scientific and technical manner, based on the objective economic laws and accurate economic calculation. The proper combination of political leadership and economic and technical guidance is the way to set correct directions and objectives for economic development, rouse the masses strongly to their implementation and maintain scientific accuracy and effectiveness in production and management activities.

In the guidance and management of the socialist economy, it is necessary to combine unified state leadership properly with the creative initiative of every unit.

Unified and systematic state leadership alone makes it possible to run the socialist economy to meet the common desire and interests of the masses and ensure the balanced development of all economic sectors and units. One unit of economic activity differs from another in its specific situation and has its own special features, so each unit must be encouraged to display creative initiative to suit these factors. This is the way to make wide use of untapped resources and potentials. Increasing creative initiative at each unit on the basis of unified and systematic leadership given by the socialist state is the absolutely correct way to give rein to the collectivist superiority of the socialist economy and develop the economy harmoniously and vivaciously.

Democracy and unified control must be combined properly in the guidance and management of the socialist economy.

In socialist society the working masses are masters of production and management. Therefore, democracy should be introduced fully in economic management so as to incorporate the desire of the masses and their collective will. At the same time, unified control is needed to coordinate production and management activities. Ensuring unified control based on democracy in economic management is the way to eradicate bureaucratism and subjectivism, give full rein to the intelligence and creativity of the working masses, get rid of indiscipline and attain efficiency in production and management activities.

In the guidance and management of the socialist economy the political and moral incentive and the material incentive must also be combined correctly.

A man has political integrity as well as a physical life, so he has political and moral requirements as well as material needs. How to stimulate these two factors affects the degree of enthusiasm and creativity displayed by the working people in socialist construction. Since political integrity is more valuable for a social man than his physical life, in the management of the socialist economy it is reasonable to put the main stress on the political and moral incentive and combine it with the material incentive correctly.

To combine properly political leadership with economic and technical guidance, unified state leadership with the creative initiative of every unit, democracy with unified control, and the political and moral incentive with the material incentive is the fundamental principle which has been consistently maintained by our party in the guidance and management of the socialist economy.

The Juche-orientated economic management system created by our party is the most advantageous system which fully embodies the fundamental principles of socialist economic management. We must hold fast to the Juche-orientated economic management system, particularly the Taean work system whose validity and vitality have been proved in practice, and implement this system thoroughly.

We must press ahead with the work of reforming the people so as to raise the levels of their ideology and creative ability and develop a socialist ideological and cultural life on a full scale.

The reforming of people is a creative work for strengthening the subject of history by training them into more powerful beings mentally and physically. The process of social progress is, in essence, the process of man's development and the level of social progress is, in the long run, determined by the level of man's development. Though human activity is affected by material and social conditions, it is none other than man that creates material wealth and improves social relations. Therefore, the work of reforming people is the most important undertaking that deserves priority in the efforts to develop society.

The basic task in this undertaking is to train people to be communists with independent ideological consciousness and creative ability by modelling them on the revolution and working-class pattern and by intellectualizing them.

Since a social man regards Chajusong as his lifeblood, the first and foremost thing in reforming him is to encourage him to acquire the consciousness of independence. Only when the people possess this consciousness, can they be integrated into a socio-political organism, united in a comradely way, with a high degree of awareness that they themselves are masters of society. Only then can they have high ideals and a distinct aim and fight devotedly to realize them.

The Juche idea of the party is the idea of independence which fully embodies the masses' aspirations and desires to live as masters of the world; it is a scientific revolutionary idea which provides the most powerful weapon for the complete liberation of mankind and the development of the world. We must intensify education in the Juche idea under the banner of the ideological revolution and make a greater advance in the work of making the people revolutionary and working-class.

The fundamental aim of education in the Juche idea is to strengthen the subject of the revolution, enhance its role and accomplish the revolutionary cause. We must instil unfailing loyalty to the party and their fellow people and an indomitable revolutionary spirit in the minds of the party members and working people so that they firmly maintain the principles of the working class and the revolutionary stand in any difficult circumstances and make continual innovations and uninterrupted advance, with a strong belief and confidence in the cause of socialism and communism. We must also educate them in the spirit of socialist patriotism and proletarian internationalism so that they carry out the Korean revolution with their independent stand and strive to strengthen solidarity with the international revolutionary forces and win victory in the world revolution.

Since the building of socialism and communism requires a long period of struggle and since one generation of revolution is replaced by another, we must intensify education in the revolutionary traditions so that the party members and the working people adhere to the brilliant revolutionary traditions of our party and accomplish the revolutionary cause of Juche down through generations.

In order to fulfil the responsibility and play the role of masters of the revolution, the party members and the working people must continue to absorb intellectual sustenance and receive ceaseless organizational training. We must further improve and intensify the work of ideological education and organizational life in keeping with the requirements of the developing situation so that all the people continue to cultivate the revolutionary spirit and organization.

Developing science and education is very important in increasing the people's creative ability. The level of national civilization and development depends, in the last analysis, on how science and education are developed.

An important matter in the development of educational work at present is to implement the theses on socialist education thoroughly and improve the quality of education radically. In conformity with the actual requirement for our socialist construction and with the trend of modern science and technology, we must consolidate the material and technical foundations of education, improve the contents and methods of instruction and enhance the role of educational workers, so that the superiority and viability of universal 11-year compulsory education can be demonstrated to the full and a great improvement in training our own cadres brought about. We must carry out the party's policy on the intellectualization of the whole of society by developing regular courses of higher education and various forms of higher learning under the study-while-working system.

We must advance natural and social sciences on an extensive scale so as to increase the people's creative ability to transform nature and society and fully display the superiority of the socialist system.

Literature and art which are developing and flowering under our party's leadership are making a great contribution to the revolutionary education of the people and to their cultural and emotional life. Many more works of literature and art should be produced, dealing with the model of the Juche-type men who are loyal to the revolutionary cause of the masses and have genuinely noble human qualities, and given varied and profound descriptions of the heroic struggle and worthwhile life of our people who are shaping a bright future, united closely around the party. Literature and art should be made popular among the masses so that the masses themselves create and enjoy literature and art.

The independent and creative lives of the people are guaranteed by their healthy and strong physiques. Public health services should be developed and physical culture and sports popularized so that all the people enjoy a long life in good health and make a positive contribution to socialist construction.

By promoting the transformation of society, we should constantly improve social relations to meet the requirements for communism and develop the socialist political life in an all-round way.

The transformation of society is a creative activity to develop social relations in such a way as to raise the position and role of the popular masses. Social relations should be improved in accordance with the level of the masses' consciousness of independence and the degree of their creative ability. Social transformation should be continued steadily along with the transformation of nature and man.

We must speed up the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions and thus eliminate the distinctions between the working class and the peasantry and realize a classless society in step with the improvement of the people's ideological and cultural levels and with the consolidation of the material and technical foundations of society, and must continue to strengthen and develop the political, economic and cultural systems until the social relations of communism are consummated.

The most important task in social transformation is to develop the political system. Enhancing the functions of politics through the development of the political system is essential to ensuring efficient political leadership over all aspects of social life and to facilitating the transformation of the economic and cultural systems as well.

In order to strengthen the political system of socialism it is imperative to establish a strict system by which all state activities are conducted under the leadership of the party.

The people's government can only work in accordance with the will of the masses when it functions under the leadership of the party, the political general staff which represents the desires and interests of the people. It is an intrinsic requirement of the socialist political system to guarantee party leadership, and intensifying party leadership over state activity steadily is a basic principle to be maintained in developing the socialist political system.

People's government organs must take a firm stand as the champion of the people's interests and the executor of party policy and conduct all their activities on the basis of party line and policy. In addition, party organizations must get rid of the practice of taking administrative work upon themselves and ensure sound political leadership to the people's government organs in conformity with the mission and duty of the party as a leading political organization.

(Continued on page 5)

Presidential Report

(Continued from page 4)

The state system of direction and management must be perfected in keeping with the requirements for the development of socialist society.

The people's government is the administrator of the country, which is vested with authority to give unified direction to all state and social affairs and which is duty bound to take care of the people's independent lives in a responsible manner. It is only when the socialist state gives sound unified direction to all aspects of social life that it can give rein to the advantages of the socialist society based on collectivism and press on with the revolution and construction; it is only when it champions the people's rights to independence and takes care of their lives with a high sense of responsibility that it can discharge its duty as their government.

We must strengthen the people's government organs and improve steadily their work system and work method so that the people's government fulfils its function to safeguard the revolution and administer the society and so that it plays its role as the faithful servant of the people satisfactorily.

The socialist law is an important means for the people's government to administer political affairs; it is the code of conduct binding on all members of society. The state law and regulations must be enacted and perfected as required by the developing situation and the activity to ensure the observance of the socialist law should be intensified. In this way all the state and economic bodies will work strictly in accordance with the law, and all the working people will observe the socialist law willingly.

Democracy must be thoroughly implemented in state activity.

Democracy is the fundamental principle of the activity of the socialist state, and applying democracy in state activity is the basic means to develop socialist political life on a full scale. Socialist democracy is the people's own politics which enables all members of society to maintain the position of masters of the state and society and play their role as such.

The socialist state must formulate its policy by incorporating the desires and will of all the people and encourage them to implement it as the masters; it must provide everyone satisfactorily with freedom and equality while protecting the common interests of society. The essential superiority of socialist democracy lies in the fact that it guarantees both the common interests of society and the freedom and equality of individuals in full by combining them properly.

People's government organs must oppose subjectivism and bureaucratism, strengthen the system of collective discussion and rely entirely on the popular masses in their work as required by the Chongsanri spirit and Chongsanri method. In all spheres of state and social life, the people's rights to independence must be championed by every means possible and their creative opinions be respected and accepted widely.

Our line for the accomplishment of the cause of socialism and communism is correct and our goal is clear. We have a solid material foundation on which we can advance still faster, as well as an advanced socialist system that has struck its roots deep in this land and the indestructible unity and solidarity of the people who are closely rallied behind the party in one mind and one purpose. If we advance with vigor in the spirit of Chollima, spurred on by the speed campaign in response to the party's call on all the people to live and struggle like heroes, we shall be able to attain a new, high eminence of socialism without fail and exalt the honour of victors.

(3)

Comrades,

Our people's struggle to reunify the country is a sacred struggle to link the national ties of blood which have been cut off by the imperialists and to achieve a coordinated development and prosperity of our nation.

There is no internal necessity for the Koreans who have lived as a homogeneous nation for thousands of years to be bisected in our times. Our nation was divided and has not been reunified until now entirely because of the imperialist intervention and obstructive moves. The struggle for national reunification is not an effort to settle any contradiction between classes within our nation or antagonism between systems; it is the cause of the whole nation for accomplishing its liberation and realizing the Chajusong of the Koreans.

In view of the basic character of the reunification question, our party and the government of the Republic put forward the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity. The three principles of national reunification are the most reasonable reunification programme; they accord with the Korean people's desire for independence and their fundamental interests as well as with the trend of the times and the aspirations of the people throughout the world.

The realistic method of settling the question of national reunification on the basis of the three principles is to establish a Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo.

The DCRK is the most rational form of a unified state capable of achieving national unity by regarding the common desire and interests of the nation as basic and transcending ideas and systems. National reunification is for the good of the entire Korean nation, not for any specified class or section of the population. Therefore, the interests of any particular class or section should be subordinated to the common interests of the nation. In order to reunify the country when different ideas and systems really exist in the north and south of Korea, it is necessary to form a unified state by federating the two autonomous governments, leaving the two systems as they are on the principle of coexistence, one refraining from conquering the other or one side refraining from overwhelming the other. Establishing the DCRK is the only correct way of settling the issue of reunification independently and peacefully by the united effort of the whole nation in accordance with the common desire and will of the nation.

In the future, too, we will make every effort to reunify the country by establishing the DCRK on the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity.

In order to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, we must fight against the U.S. imperialists' policy of subjugating south Korea as their colony and against their scheme to create "two Koreas".

The U.S. imperialist policy towards Korea is an important part of its Asia and Pacific strategy. Seizing south Korea, a zone of strategic importance, the United States is attempting to put into effect this aggressive strategy by forming an axis of the U.S., Japan and south Korea. A talk about national reunification apart from the struggle against the U.S. imperialists' scheme to make "two Koreas" and dominate south Korea for ever is only a deceitful empty talk.

The south Korean people, in the grip of untold hardships and misfortunes under the U.S. imperialists' colonial domination and their stooges' fascist rule, have been fighting resolutely for national sovereignty and democratic freedom. The Popular Uprising in April, 1960, the Kwangju Popular Uprising in 1980 and the June Popular Resistance last year were heroic struggles that demonstrated the strong spirit of independence and mettle of the Korean nation that never yields to any brutal enemy. These were historic events that occasioned the liberation struggle of the south Korean people to develop onto a higher plane. Trained and awakened to consciousness in the flames of struggle, the south Korean people are directing the spearhead of attack gradually to the U.S. imperialists. Freeing themselves from the worship and fear of the United States, they have raised high the banner of anti-U.S. independence, overcome spontaneity and dispersiveness of struggle and are developing a more organized mass struggle. This marks an important turning point in the history of their liberation struggle. Today the south Korean people are combining the struggle against fascism and for democracy and the struggle for national reunification closely with the anti-U.S. struggle for independence, thereby advancing along the right path of national liberation.

The youth and students are playing a hard-core and leading role in the south Korean people's struggle for independence, democracy and national reunification, and their courageous struggle is developing still further with the passage of time, attracting attention from the people at home and abroad and receiving encouragement from them.

Under the patronage of the U.S. imperialists, the south Korean authorities are now craftily trying to deceive the people in the guise of democracy. However, they are revealing nakedly their true colours as fascists by resorting to a bloody repression of the just struggle of the young people and students. At a time when the entire nation is fighting to hand down a reunified country to posterity, they are brutally suppressing the innocent students and other young people who have risen up under the banner of reunification. They must be cursed and condemned as a gang of traitors to the nation by all the Koreans.

The south Korean people must foil the enemy in his suppression and stratagem and fight firmly united as one, and thus discharge their honourable duty in ending the colonial rule of the U.S. imperialists in south Korea and accelerating national reunification.

Removing the danger of war and easing tension in our country is the most important matter and an indispensable condition at the moment for the peaceful reunification of the country.

Having deployed a large number of aggressor troops and nuclear weapons in south Korea, the United States is ceaselessly perpetrating provocative acts of aggression against our Republic. Because of this, in our country military confrontation is continuing and the danger of war increasing. Unless the danger of war is removed and tension eased in our country, neither an atmosphere of trust can be created between the north and the south nor can the question of national reunification be settled in a peaceful way.

If a guarantee for peace on the Korean Peninsula is to be provided, it is necessary to conclude a peace agreement between us and the United States, adopt a nonaggression declaration between the north and the south , compel the U.S. troops and nuclear weapons out of south Korea and effect a phased and drastic reduction of the armed forces of the north and the south.

The peace negotiations between Korea and the United States, which we have already proposed, still remain unrealized entirely because the United States maintains its stand for a permanent domination of south Korea. The United States is afraid that it will no longer have any grounds for occupying south Korea if a peace agreement is concluded and a nonaggression declaration is adopted. The United States must approach the Korea-U.S. negotiations with a sincere attitude to settle the Korean question substantially in keeping with the trend of the times.

A nation which rules and oppresses another nation cannot keep itself free. The misguided policy of the government of the United States occupying south Korea and obstructing the reunification of the Korean nation is a great shame to its own people. The U.S. imperialists' aggressive policy for world supremacy not only imposes a heavy burden upon its people but also is a source of a dire disaster. The honest-minded people of the United States and its far-sighted politicians with reason must naturally contemplate the grave consequences their aggressive policy may bring about and fight against their aggressive Korea policy and their strategy for world supremacy.

In order to reunify the country independently and peacefully dialogues and negotiations between the north and the south must be developed.

The north-south dialogue can be successful only when the both sides have a sound stand and attitude towards the talks. These talks must be held on the basis of the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity – the reunification programme common to the nation.

The north-south dialogue must always be a talk for reunification. Reunification stands for the independence of the nation and a love for the country and nation, whereas division stands for dependence on the foreign forces and treachery to the country and nation. It is impermissible to use the venue of talks as a means to finalize and legalize division by following the foreign forces against the will of the entire nation aspiring to reunification.

The dialogue between north and south must, first of all, find a solution to the fundamental questions related to reunification. Avoiding the discussion of the political and military questions for creating basic preconditions for reunification and giving prominence to the matters of secondary importance must be denounced as a scheme to obstruct reunification and keep the country divided by deceiving the public opinion at home and abroad and using delaying tactics.

The north-south dialogue must be a wide-range dialogue which represents the desires and will of all the people in a democratic manner. The dialogue for reunification must not be monopolized by the authorities or by any particular party or group. The dialogue must be participated in widely by not only the authorities of the north and the south but also different parties, social organizations, the people from all walks of life and overseas compatriots. They should promote actively different forms of bilateral and multilateral contacts and negotiations.

As far as the matter of top-level talks between north and south is concerned, this is the question that we already proposed and our attitude towards it is clear. The top-level talks must discuss and decide, first of all, the matter of adopting a nonaggression declaration between north and south by which neither side is restrained or guaranteed by anyone else as well as the question of founding a confederal government of the unified state leaving the two systems in north and south as they are or establishing a committee for peaceful reunification and the like for the setting up of such a government. We will welcome those who come to Pyongyang to meet us, out of a sincere desire to realize national reunification by solving these problems. But, if they wish to argue about a matter of keeping the

(Continued on page 6)

Presidential Report

(Continued from page 5)

country divided into "two Koreas" for ever, without authority and ability to discuss and decide these fundamental problems independently, they need not come to meet us. The point in question is to ripen conditions for the holding of the north-south top-level talks and producing desired results. To this end, the south Korean authorities must abandon their dependence on outside forces and join the entire nation in its campaign for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country.

Great obstacles and difficulties still lie in the way to national reunification. However, whether or not the country is reunified depends, in the long run, on how our nation, the subject of reunification, struggles. All the Koreans in the north, south and abroad must make strenuous efforts, rallied rock-firm on the principle of great national unity, to achieve the independent, peaceful reunification of the country without fail.

(4)

Comrades,

Ours is the age of Chajusong when the popular masses have emerged as the masters of history and are shaping their destiny independently and creatively.

Since the end of the Second World War socialism has developed into a global system, the imperialist colonial system has crumbled and many new independent states have emerged. As a result, the look of the world has radically changed, and a new change has taken place in the struggle of the world's people to achieve Chajusong. As the world's forces of independence, opposed to domination and subjugation, are growing in strength, the moves of the imperialists and international reactionaries to check the progress of history are becoming more and more frantic. Today the antagonism and conflicts between the world's progressive people who advocate Chajusong and the international reactionaries who are opposed to it constitute the main content of the trend of the times.

Thwarting the manoeuvres of the imperialists and international reactionaries and making the whole world independent is the common fighting task facing the world's people at present.

Chajusong is not only the lifeblood of a man but also of a country and a nation. Furthermore, it is the common lifeblood of humanity. If people's Chajusong is to be ensured, the Chajusong of their country and their nation should be achieved. If the country and the nation are to be provided with Chajusong, the whole world should be made independent.

Today the struggle for Chajusong is in progress with each country and nation as a basic unit. Therefore, it is a sacred right of the people of each country to shape the destiny of their country and nation independently to suit their own situation. Which ideology and system and which method should be adopted to develop a country is a matter that must be decided entirely by the people of that country.

The destiny of each country and nation is related closely to man's common destiny, and as the human society develops, the correlation among nations becomes closer. The struggle for global independence is, in essence, a struggle to establish an international relationship based on Chajusong and make the international community democratic. It is only when the whole world is independent that the peoples of all countries can make an unrestrained development of their nations and achieve the common prosperity of humanity in a world of freedom and peace, free from domination and subjugation, aggression and war.

The people of each country must, like masters as a member of the international community, fight not only for the Chajusong of their country and nation but also for the independence of the world.

The main target of struggle in making the whole world independent is the world's imperialist forces, particularly U.S. imperialism.

Modern imperialism, which has been realigned into an allied force with U.S. imperialism at the head, is attempting to check the trend of the times towards independence and maintain the old international order of domination and subjugation. Allied politically, economically and militarily, the imperialists are manoeuvring to obstruct the just cause of the peoples of socialist countries, at the same time as oppressing and exploiting the developing nations in a neocolonialist way and jeopardizing world peace by resorting to the policy of aggression and war. The aggressive, predatory nature of imperialism has not changed; it is becoming craftier with the passage of time. Today the imperialists, with a nuclear weapon in one hand and a purse in the other, are spreading a decadent bourgeois culture and are threatening and blackmailing the peoples of other countries by force of arms. They are also manoeuvring to subordinate them economically and disintegrate them ideologically and culturally. Without the struggle against imperialism it would be impossible to think of fair international relations based on Chajusong and of world peace, as well as of a sound ideological and cultural development of mankind.

In order to achieve global independence it is essential to establish an equitable international order based on Chajusong by opposing the imperialists' domination and subjugation, safeguard world peace and security from aggression and war, and strengthen friendship and solidarity between the peoples the world over by frustrating the imperialists' schemes for division and alienation.

Independence, peace and friendship are the underlying idea and the principle of activity which we must maintain in our struggle to build an independent, new world.

The government of the Republic has consistently maintained the independent stand in its foreign relations and made every effort to safeguard world peace and develop the friendly and cooperative relations with the peoples of other countries.

Over the past 40 years the international surroundings of our revolution have been really complex and unexpected stirring events have taken place in succession on the international scene. Even in the vortex of the conflicts and complexities, the independent position of our Republic has gained promotion, its friendly and cooperative relations with the peace-loving people of the world have extended, and international solidarity with our revolution has been cemented steadily. This patently testifies to the validity and vitality of the independent, peace-loving and friendly foreign policy of the government of the Republic.

In the future, too, the government of the Republic will continue to hold fast to the foreign policy of independence, peace and friendship.

The independent stand is the fundamental stand that the popular masses must maintain in all their activities for Chajusong. It is also the basis for fair and equal relations between nations and peoples.

In our foreign relations we must safeguard the sovereignty of our country thoroughly and respect that of other countries. We must settle all international problems independently in the interests of our people and in the common interests of the world's people. We will not tolerate any encroachment upon the sovereignty of our country nor will we do anything that offends the sovereignty of other countries. We will use the yardstick of Chajusong in judging and dealing with all matters arising in the international arena and fight against any practice of infringing and trampling upon the sovereignty of other countries.

The government of the Republic will always extend support and encouragement to the peoples of different countries who are fighting against imperialism, colonialism and racism and for national liberation and independence as well as to the oppressed people in their struggle to free themselves from all manner of domination and subjugation.

Preventing war and defending peace is vital to saving mankind from a nuclear holocaust and to building an independent, new world. War is an inevitable product of the aggressive policy of the imperialists whose existence is governed by the law of the jungle, whereas peace is the intrinsic requirement of socialism which develops on the basis of comradely unity and cooperation. The peoples of all countries who advocate Chajusong are opposed to war and desire peace. Preventing war and defending peace is all the more pressing for our people who are in direct confrontation with the U.S. imperialists, the author of aggression and war, and are subjected to a constant threat of nuclear war.

The government of the Republic will make every effort to check and frustrate the imperialist manoeuvres for aggression and war, maintain peace in Korea and defend peace in Asia and other parts of the world.

What is important at present in preventing war and preserving peace is to stop nuclear arms race, reduce armaments, withdraw aggressive troops from foreign lands, abolish aggressive military bases in foreign countries and create nuclear-free, peace zones in many parts of the world. We will fight on resolutely to compel the aggressive troops and nuclear weapons out of the Korean Peninsula and other parts of Asia and create nuclear-free, peace zones there and develop a powerful joint struggle to oppose war and preserve peace in unity with the peace forces throughout the world.

The government of the Republic supports the constructive proposals and peace-loving efforts made by the socialist countries to ease the international tension, stop arms race and reduce nuclear armaments. It extends positive support and encouragement to the governments and peoples of different countries in their struggle to create nuclear-free, peace zones in many parts of the world.

We strongly condemn the imperialists and their lackeys for their manoeuvres of aggression and intervention in Asia, the Middle East, Africa and Latin America and the rest of the world.

Promoting the relations of friendship and cooperation between the countries and peoples that advocate Chajusong is an important guarantee for success in the struggle of each country for Chajusong and in the effort to accomplish the cause of mankind for Chajusong.

Socialist countries are the most powerful forces in defending universal peace against imperialism and in developing the people's cause for Chajusong. We must unite and cooperate closely with socialist countries on the principles of Chajusong and comradely cooperation and strengthen militant solidarity with them in the joint struggle for peace against imperialism.

The non-aligned movement is a just international movement which embodies the requirement of the age of Chajusong and the people's aspirations. The Juche idea, the guiding ideology of the government of the Republic, is in accord with the idea of the non-aligned movement, and the road followed by this movement is the road towards an independent world. As a member country of this movement, our Republic will do its best to unite with all non-aligned countries and further strengthen and develop this movement in conformity with its noble idea.

An important matter for the non-aligned and developing countries in making independence prevail throughout the world is to abolish the old international economic order and establish an equitable new one.

The old international economic order benefits the imperialists in exploiting and plundering the developing nations in a neocolonialist manner. As long as the old order remains intact, it is neither possible to eliminate the daily-growing disparity in wealth between the developed capitalist countries and developing nations, nor is it possible for developing countries to realize economic self-sufficiency and complete political independence.

In order to establish a new equitable international economic order, developing countries must promote South-South cooperation on the principle of collective self-reliance. In view of the fact that there still remain the after-effects of imperialist colonial rule and that their ideological and cultural infiltration into developing countries and their obstructive manoeuvres are continuing, South-South cooperation must be developed not only in the economic sphere but also in the political, ideological and cultural spheres. The government of the Republic will strive to develop South-South cooperation on the principle of sincerely helping and teaming up with each other, based on the noble desire of the peoples of developing countries to enjoy a common prosperity free from the imperialists' domination and plunder.

We should develop good-neighbourly, friendly relations with those capitalist countries which respect the sovereignty of the country. The government of our Republic will also develop economic and technical cooperation and cultural exchange with capitalist countries without diplomatic relations with us on the principles of equality and mutual respect and promote friendly relations with the peoples in these countries.

Today independence, peace and friendship are the common aspiration and vital requirement of the world's people. The imperialists are scheming to check the path towards global independence, but this is an anachronistic dream and only hastens their doom. Though they are blustering as if they could turn back the wheel of history, the crisis of modern imperialism is worsening with each passing day. The more they exploit the peoples of other countries by means of international monopoly capital and the more they intensify the manoeuvres for aggression and war, clinging to the militarization of the economy and arms race, the stronger resistance they will meet with from the world's people who aspire to independence and peace, and the worse their political and economic crises will become. Unless they give up their policy for aggression and plunder which goes against the times, they will find no way out from their crisis. The collapse of imperialism is inevitable.

If all the progressive people throughout the world who advocate Chajusong and love peace fight in solid unity, they will be able to foil the imperialists' moves for aggression and plunder and accomplish the cause of global independence triumphantly.

The cause of our revolution is just. We are advancing along the road to victory and glory. Let all of us fight for the complete victory of socialism, for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and for global independence, united closely behind the Workers' Party of Korea and the government of the Republic, holding high the revolutionary banner of the Juche idea.

Long live the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, our glorious motherland!

320 Dels., Delegates from 130 States Attend Celebration of DPRK's 40th Birthday

Three hundred and twenty delegates and delegations from 130 countries attended the celebrations of the 40th birthday of the DPRK.

The following is a part of the list of the foreign guests:

● A party and government delegation of the People's Republic of China headed by Comrade Yang Shangkun, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and President of the People's Republic of China.

● A party and government delegation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics led by Comrade Viktor Mikhailovich Chebrikov, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and chairman of the State Security Committee of the USSR.

Coming with him were the members of the Soviet party and government delegation Leonid Vasilevich Sharin, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Amur Regional Committee of the CPSU, Nikolai Alexandrovitch Panichev, Minister of Machine-tool and Instrument-making Industry of the Soviet Union, and the suite.

● Comrade Gustav Husak, member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and President of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

Coming with him were Peter Colotka, member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, vice premier of the Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and concurrently premier of the Government of the Slovak Socialist Republic; Jaromir Obzina, member of the Central Committee of the CCP, vice premier of the Government of the CSR and chairman of the State Commission for Scientific-Technological Development and Investments; Bohuslav Chnoupek, member of the Central Committee of the CCP and foreign minister of the CSR; Frantisek Salda, member of the Central Control and Audit Commission of the CCP and director of the Presidential Office; Jiri Nemec, vice minister of Foreign Trade of the CSR; Vaclav Herman, Czechoslovak ambassador E.P. to Korea; and suite.

● A party and state delegation of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam headed by comrade Vo Chi Cong, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Viet Nam and President of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam.

● Comrade Didier Ratsiraka, General Secretary of the Malagasy Vanguard of Revolution and President of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar.

● A Burkina Faso People's Front and government delegation led by Comrade Blaise Compaore, chairman of the People's Front, head of state and government of Burkina Faso.

● A Lao high-level party and government delegation led by Phoumi Vongvichit, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party and acting President of the Lao People's Democratic Republic.

● A Romanian Party and government delegation led by Constantin Dascalescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and Prime Minister of the government of the Romanian Socialist Republic.

● A party and state delegation of the Polish People's Republic headed by Kazimierz Barcikowski, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party and vice president of the Council of State of Poland.

● A Bulgarian party and government delegation led by Georgi Atanasov, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Bulgarian People's Republic.

● A Yugoslav state and party delegation led by Lazar Mojsov, member of the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and member of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia.

● A party and government delegation of the German Democratic Republic headed by Willi Stoph, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the GDR.

● A party and government delegation of the Republic of Cuba headed by Armando Hart Davalos, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and minister of culture.

● A party and government delegation of the Mongolian People's Republic led by D. Sodnom, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and chairman of the Council of Ministers of Mongolia.

● Hungarian party and state delegation headed by Katona Imre, member of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and secretary of the Presidium of the Hungarian People's Republic.

● A delegation of the Peruvian Communist Party headed by general secretary of its Central Committee Jorge Del Prado.

● A delegation of the Workers' Party of Ireland led by Sean Garland, general secretary of the Central Executive Committee of the party.

● A Guinea-Bissau party and government delegation headed by Carmen Pereira, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the African Party for Independence of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde and President of the National People's Assembly of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau.

● A delegation of the Dominican Communist Party headed by its General Secretary Narciso Isa Conde.

● A Tanzanian government delegation headed by Idris Abdul Wakil, second vice president of the United Republic of Tanzania and President of Zanzibar.

● A government delegation of the Republic of Maldives headed by Abdulla Hameed, speaker of the parliament of the Republic of Maldives.

● A party and government delegation of the Republic of Burundi led by Libere Bararuneyeretse, coordinator of the Burundi Party of National Unity and Progress.

● A delegation of the Sandinist National Liberation Front and government of the Republic of Nicaragua headed by Carlos Nunez Tellez, member of the National Leadership of the Front and chairman of the National Assembly.

● A party and state delegation of the Republic of Afghanistan headed by Abdul Hamid Muhtat, member of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and vice president.

● Panji Kaunda, son of Kenneth David Kaunda, President of the Republic of Zambia.

● A government delegation of the Republic of Togo headed by Kpotibi Devi Djidjogbe Lacle, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Togolese People's Party and minister of Justice.

● A Benin party and state delegation led by Gomina Sanni Mama, member of the Political Bureau and Permanent Secretary of the Central Committee of the Party of the People's Revolution of Benin and Director of its organization, control and justice department.

● A party and government delegation of the Republic of Seychelles headed by Rita Sinon, Secretary for Social Affairs of the Seychelles People's Progressive Front and minister of Internal Affairs.

● A government delegation of the Republic of Senegal led by Mamba Guirassy, chairman of the Economic and Social Council of the Republic of Senegal.

● A government delegation of the Republic of Niger led by Moutari Moussa, Chairman of the National Development Council of Niger.

● A Sierra Leonean party and government delegation headed by First Vice President of the Republic of Sierra Leone Abu Bakar Kamara.

● Member of the Provisional National Defence Council of the Republic of Ghana Ebo Tawiah, special envoy of chairman of the council Jerry John Rawlings and his party.

● Risto Hyvarinen, a special envoy of His Excellency President of the Republic of Finland Mauno Koivisto.

● Antonio Ebang Mbele, first vice chairman of the People's Chamber of Representatives, who is a special envoy of Obiang Nguema Mbasogo, President of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea, and his party.

● Sekou Minandiou Traore, secretary of Foreign Relations of the Central Executive Bureau of the Malian People's Democratic Union.

● Ukrit Mongkolnavin, speaker of the parliament, who is a special envoy of the Royal Government of Thailand, and his party.

● Jean Keucha, special envoy of Paul Biya, President of the Republic of Cameroon.

● Roving ambassador of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Sweden Erik Cornell, special envoy of the King of Sweden.

● Mostafa Mir Salim, chief advisor to the President, who is a special envoy of Seyed Ali Khamenei, President of the Islamic Republic of Iran, and his party.

● Mohamed Benahmed Abdelghani, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Algerian National Liberation Front Party and minister of state for the Presidency, who is a special envoy of President of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic Chadli Benjedid, and his party.

● A delegation of the People's National Assembly of the People's Republic of the Congo led by Jean Ganga Zanzou, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Congolese Party of Labor and president of the People's Eponal Assembly.

● Delegate of the President of the Military Committee of National Salvation of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania Mohamed Ould Haimer, Minister of Public Works, Labour, Youth and Sports, and his party.

● A delegation of the Sri Lanka Communist Party headed by General Secretary of its Central Committee K.P. Silva.

● A National Assembly Delegation of Somalia led by Mohamed Ibrahim Ahmed, chairman of the National Assembly of the Somali Democratic Republic.

● An Ethiopian high-level party and government delegation led by Fikre Selassie Wogderes, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Worker's Party of Ethiopia and prime minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia.

● A delegation of the Democratic National Party of Surinam headed by its President Jules A. Wijdenbosch.

● A delegation of the Salvadorian Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front headed by Schafik Jorge Handal, member of the General Headquarters of the front and secretary general of the central committee.

● A delegation of the Communist Party of Honduras headed by its General Secretary Rigoberto Padilla Ruth.

● A delegation of the Spanish Labour Party-Unity of Communists led by Chairman of its Central Committee Santiago Carrillo.

● A delegation of the Dominican Labour Party led by Chairman of its Central Committee Jose Gonzalez Espinosa.

● A delegation of the United Socialist Party of France headed by its National Secretary Jean-Claude Le Scornet.

● A delegation of the Portuguese Democratic Movement headed by its Chairman Jose Manuel Tengarrinha.

● A delegation of the Socialist Party of Costa Rica headed by Albaro Monttro Mejia, general secretary of its central committee.

● A delegation of the National Resistance Movement of Uganda headed by Moses Kigongo, vice chairman of the Movement and vice chairman of the National Resistance Council.

● Hans R. Klecatsky, director general of the International Institute of the Juche Idea and his party; T.B. Mukherjee, vice director general of the International Institute of the Juche Idea and president of the Asian Regional Institute of the Juche Idea and his party; Nindaoua Alain Savadogo, President of the Ouagadougou University of Burkina Faso; Ali Ahmed Kader, vice dean of a Faculty of the Cairo University of Egypt and its delegate Keith Benet, British delegate for the study of the Juche idea and Political Editor of the newspaper "Asian Times"; a British scholars' delegation headed by Callum A. McDonald; Francisco Barreto, director general of the ministry of Information and delegate for the Study of the Juche idea of Guinea-Bissau; a Finnish Scholars' delegation headed by Anna Liisa Leino, head of a chair of the Helsinki University of Finland; Dino Fiorot, Director of the Board for the European Region of the International Institute of the Juche Idea and dean of a Faculty of the Padova University of Italy; Hussein Hamdan, professor of the Beirut University of Lebanon; a delegation of the Nigerian Union of Teachers headed by Bode Ogundunsin, first vice chairman of the union; and Avitey Martins, chief of the New Town, Accra, branch of the Ghanaian National Institute of the Juche Idea and delegate of the Institute.

● A Liaoning Provincial Friendship delegation of China led by Li Changchun, deputy secretary of the Liaoning Provincial Committee of the Communist Party of China and governor of the Liaoning Provincial People's government.

● Government delegation of the Republic of Guinea headed by Zainoul Abidine Sanoussy, minister of Information, Culture and Tourism.

● A Guyanese party and government delegation led by Robert Corbin, member of the Central Executive Committee of the People's National Congress of Guyana and Deputy Prime Minister of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana.

● Delegation of the National People's Assembly of Cape Verde headed by Dario Dantas Dos Reis, chairman of the Permanent Commission of Health, Social Affairs and Labour of the National People's Assembly.

● Government delegation of the Republic of Gambia headed by Nymasata Saneh Bojang, parliamentary secretary of the Presidential Office.

● N.S.L. Perera, special envoy of the government of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka.

● Delegation of the Malta Labour Party headed by its deputy leader Joe Debono Grech.

● Delegate of the Italian Communist Party Omberto Ranieri, member of the Leadership of the Central Committee of the party.

● Delegation of the Communist Party of India headed by Indradif Sinha, secretary of the party.

● Delegation of the Communist Party of India (Marxism) headed by Balanandan, member of the Political Bureau of the party.

● Delegation of the Communist Party of Greece headed by Mamatsis Dimitrios, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party.

● Delegate of the World Federation of Trade Unions Debkumar Ganguli, its secretary.

● Delegation of the Union of Soviet Societies of Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society headed by V. Sosnin, first secretary of the Chita Regional Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

(To be continued)

DPRK For. Min. Issues Statement on Seoul Olympics

A spokesman for the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued a statement on Sep. 5 denouncing the United States, Japan and the south Korean authorities for largely building up their aggression forces in and around south Korea and raising military rackets under the pretext of "Olympic safety."

The statement says:

The United States and the south Korean authorities are staging "anti-terrorist combined exercise," "ceremony of taking the field for military actions," etc. Every day while throwing manifold cordons with nearly 50,000 U.S. troops in south Korea and more than a million south Korean puppet troops and police under the pretext of "Olympic safety."

Only recently, the United States brought to south Korea the battleship "New Jersey" and two destroyers of the U.S. Seventh Fleet following the deployment there of five battleships with the nuclear-powered carrier "Carl Vinson" as the flagship in July. It will reportedly bring a carrier task force led by the nuclear-powered carriers "Nimitz" and "Midway" and even Philippines-based U.S. forces.

The Japanese authorities announced that they would hurl onto the east sea of Korea about 170 warships including destroyers and submarines, some 200 airplanes and over 30,000 strong forces under the pretext of a U.S.-Japan joint marine exercise during the "Seoul Olympics" and that they would build a marine "guard" by concentrically deploying some 280 ships or 80 percent of Japan's patrol ships in the east sea of Korea and the sea off Kyushu from Sep. 1.

The United States, Japan and the south Korean authorities are massing large aggression forces in and around south Korea and going to stage the Olympics amid the war-like gun reports under the pretext of preventing somebody's "threat of terrorism". This itself is a savage international terrorism against the elementary commonsense and a folly threatening the safety of the Games themselves.

This indicates that they are abusing the name of the Olympics for stepping up the preparations for a war of aggression against our Republic and plainly shows their scheme to cause a shocking incident and start another war in Korea in case the Games do not go as they wish.

As for "terrorism", it is utterly alien to us and the United States itself is the chieftain of state terrorism as already exposed to the world.

We sternly condemn the moves of the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries and the south Korean military fascist clique in engaging themselves in arms buildup and war rackets, carping on us groundlessly over "Olympic safety".

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea is a peace-loving state.

Not only once have we declared that we have no intention to "invade the south" and this is fully borne out by the historical facts over the past 35 years following the ceasefire in Korea.

We do not participate in the 24th Olympic Games because the United States and the south Korean authorities intend to use the Games for the purpose of creating "two Koreas" and perpetuating the division of our country by staging them in Seoul single-handedly. But we hereby make it clear that we do not have the slightest intention to obstruct the progress of the Games or threaten them by force of arms.

If anything happens in south Korea during the Olympic Games, it will have nothing to do with us and the United States and the south Korean authorities themselves should be held responsible for it.

We strongly hold that the United States, Japan and the south Korean authorities should immediately stop building and massing military forces under the pretext of "Olympic safety" and withdraw all the armed forces they have already brought illegally to south Korea and its surroundings, since no one threatens the Games.

Moreover, we hold that all the U.S. forces and nuclear weapons be taken out of south Korea for peace on the Korean Peninsula and a peaceful settlement of the Korean question.

The government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea will, in the future, too, make every effort possible to defuse tension on the Korean Peninsula and peacefully resolve the question of national reunification through dialogue and negotiation.

Presidential Educational Aid Funds & Stipends Sent Here

President Kim Il Sung sent educational aid funds and stipends amounting to 136,080,000 yen (Japanese currency) in the 109th instalment to the Korean residents in Japan for the democratic national education by the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun).

This brings the total amount of educational aid funds and stipends sent by him to 38,946,532,433 yen (Japanese currency).

This benevolent solicitude shown on the threshold of the 40th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK will inspire the Korean residents in Japan in their powerful struggle to achieve the prosperity of the socialist fatherland and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and contribute to the development of Chongryun's democratic national education.

Chongryun Chairman Awarded Title of Twice Labour Hero

President Kim Il Sung on Sep. 6 promulgated a decree of the Central People's Committee of the DPRK on awarding the Title of Twice Labour Hero to Han Duk Su, chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun).

The decree says:

On the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the foundation of the DPRK, the Central People's Committee of the DPRK awards the Title of Twice Labour Hero of the DPRK, together with the gold medal (hammer and sickle) and the Order of National Flag First Class, to comrade Han Duk Su, chairman of the Central Standing Committee of Chongryun, who has conducted an energetic activity to establish Juche in the movement of Koreans in Japan, firmly build up Chongryun into a dependable overseas Koreans' organization of the DPRK and strengthen and develop it, over the last 40 years under the banner of the DPRK, and has rendered services in the struggle for defending the democratic national rights of the Korean citizens in Japan, achieving the prosperity of the homeland and accelerating the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Speech by Mr. Ho Dam (gist)

This National Meeting of Heroes will be a historic occasion in strengthening the subject of our revolution and promoting the revolution and construction, as a meeting to mobilize all our people powerfully to a new heroic struggle for accelerating the complete victory of socialism and national reunification.

President Kim Il Sung started the heroic struggle of our people and has led this struggle to victory at each stage of the revolution, and under his loving care large numbers of heroes have grown up through generations.

Leading the revolution at a time when the destiny of our nation was at stake, he created the Juche idea and, basing himself on this idea, set forth the independent line and policy for the Korean revolution and dynamically roused the people to their implementation.

Over the last 40 years ever since liberation, the south Korean people have been fighting resolutely, shedding blood, to end colonial and fascist rule by the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys and achieve national liberation and reunification. The struggle has produced a large number of heroes who will always be remembered with honour down through the history of our people's struggle for national reunification.

Chongryun, the dignified overseas compatriots' organization of the Republic, and Korean residents in Japan have been striving daringly for the country's reunification and their democratic national rights in support of the Juche idea of President Kim Il Sung, despite the intensifying repression and all manner of obstructive manoeuvres of the Japanese reactionaries, and a great many of them have performed distinguished patriotic services for their socialist homeland.

Our people have, indeed, become able to be the heroic people and make honourable history of heroic struggle because they have been following President Kim Il Sung as their father and living and working for the revolution under the care of the maternal party. The history of our people's heroic struggle powerfully demonstrates the indestructible vitality of the unbreakable unity and the strong bonds of kinship between the leader, the party and the masses.

Today we are faced with the honourable task of pressing ahead with the revolutionary cause of Juche under the unfurled banner of the revolution. To this end, we must bring about continuous upsurge in the revolution and construction by carrying forward the heroic fighting traditions of our people with credit.

The most pressing task of our nation is to reunify their country independently and peacefully and all the Korean people must strive to compel the U.S. imperialist aggressors to withdraw from south Korea and accelerate the historic cause of reunifying the country by the united efforts of the entire nation in accordance with the principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity.

(Continued from page 1)

Juche Idea.

The seminar was of great significance in accelerating the building of a new independent society.

At the seminar Vice Director General Jose Francisco Aguilar Bulgarelli delivered a report on the subject "The Great Role of the Juche Idea in Building a New Independent Society."

The following are excerpts from his report:

In the first part the reporter said:

The Juche idea shows the way to genuine life **congenial** to human nature towards independence.

The Juche idea, based on the philosophical principle that man is master of the world and plays a decisive role in its development, shows most scientifically what is genuine human life and what should be done to lead such a life.

The DPRK has applied the Juche idea, a man-centred idea, to all domains for building a new society and set a model of an independent, creative and collectivistic life congenial to the social attributes of man.

The DPRK has, above all, reared all members of society to be genuine masters of themselves by waging a vigorous struggle to establish Juche in ideology.

Korea has waged a vigorous struggle to free her people from outdated ideas including flunkeyism, dogmatism and egoism and outdated culture which did a great harm to the independent development of the country and social life in the past and to arm them with the ideological consciousness of independence.

In the last 40 years, Korea has abolished the old social system under which the masses of the people were exploited and oppressed and set up an independent people's government which provides them with the position and role of master of the state and society.

On this basis, she has established a new socialist system and constantly consolidated and developed it.

As a result, today in Korea all people take part, with the attitude of master, in state affairs and social life on equal footing; they lead an independent political life belonging to definite political organizations.

The Korean people have achieved all these successes through the application of the Juche idea in the difficult situation in which they had to direct much effort to the strengthening of their self-reliant defence power because of the country's division and the constant threat by U.S. imperialist aggression. This taken into consideration, their successes are really admirable.

In the second part the reporter said:

Strengthening the subject and enhancing its role is the basic way for buidling a new independent society.

Today, we are confronted with the historical task to oppose imperialism and to build a new independent society and a new life which accord with the social attributes of man.

What is most important in opposing imperialism and building a new independent society is to strengthen the subject and to decisively enhance its role in each country.

At the present stage of historical development the struggle to transform nature and society is going on and the destiny of the masses is shaped with each country as a unit. Accordingly, the question of building up the internal forces responsible for the undertakings and of enhancing their role should always be solved within the boundaries of each country.

As the mechanization and automation of production has been promoted with the advance of science and technology, so the number of people engaged in physical labour has been considerably reduced, whereas the number of those who do technical and mental labour increased rapidly.

The question is how to awaken the intellectuals with ideological consciousness of independence and to make them revolutionary so that they can actively participate in the cause of independence against imperialism.

For the victory of the cause of independence against imperialism it is necessary to promote the unity and cohesion of the anti-imperialist independent forces on a world-wide scale, while strengthening the subject and enhancing its role in each country.

The progressive people of the world must foil every manoeuvre of the imperialists for division and estrangement and unite firmly under the banner of independence against imperialism, regardless of ideology, system and religious relief.

In the third part the reporter stressed:

We must disseminate the Juche idea in close combination with the movement for global independence, anti-war, anti-nuclear movements and peace movement so as to frustrate and foil imperialist schemes for a new war and to make an active contribution to the cause of global independence and peace.

It is a sacred duty for the world people aspiring after Chajusong to actively support and assist the reunification of Korea.

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